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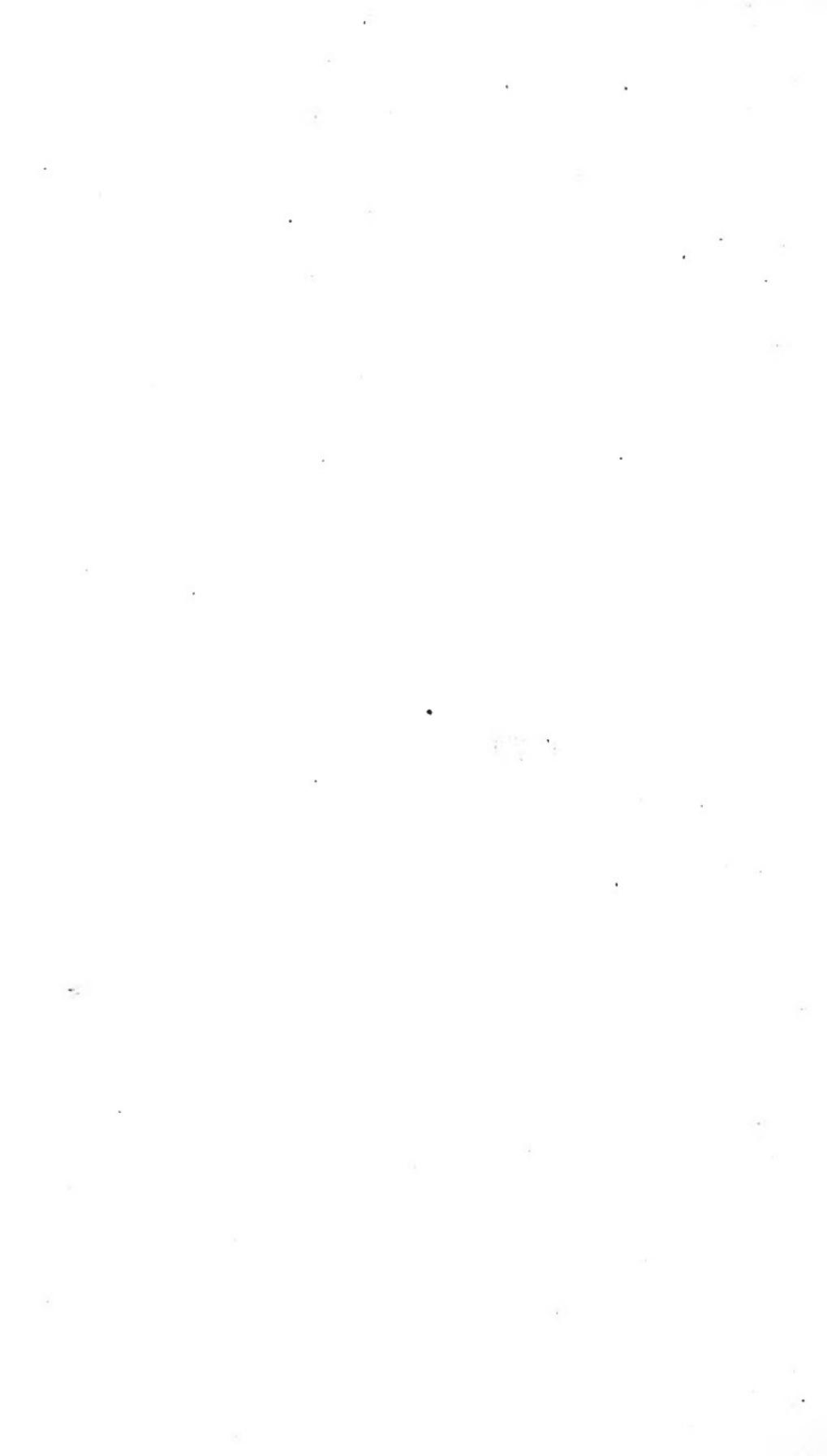
Landreth

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AN  
ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

OF SELECT  
ANNUAL, BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL

Flower Seeds,



DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

M'CALLA & STAPLES, PUBLISHERS, 237-9 DOCK STREET, PHILAD'L'A



# To Purchasers of Flower Seeds.

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WE deem it a necessary precaution as respects our own business reputation, and an act of justice towards our customers, to advise them in advance of purchase, of the frequent disappointments which attend the culture of many varieties of annual flowers, which have European reputation; — and here we would observe, that by far the larger portion of flower seeds sold in this country are imported from abroad. Some among them would really seem to have but slender claim to regard anywhere, whilst others, however beautiful, and much to be desired elsewhere, have proved so difficult of culture with us, where the variations of temperature are great, and severe drought the accompaniment of nearly every summer, as to render them of but little value. Under these circumstances, we have considered it expedient to confine our assortment to a comparatively limited number of varieties, and those of such kinds only as are most likely to reward the cultivator. We would readily follow the example of those who claim the largest collection in America, did we believe such course would advance our credit, or the pleasure of those who relied upon our judgment. And we may state for the information of the uninitiated, that colored

drawings (illustrations we believe they are termed) of garden flowers, are not always reliable expressions of their true character and appearance:—on the contrary the attractive features are in some cases grossly exaggerated. There have been efforts to convey intelligible ideas of the character of flowers, by giving the color, height, duration, &c., but it is at best unsatisfactory: the better way is, for the inexperienced to examine the plants when in bloom, and note the names; or, lacking that opportunity, refer the selection to some competent person. It should not be inferred from what is herein said, we are indifferent to this branch or department of trade. On the contrary, we are prepared to supply all judicious demands, but at the same time aim to impress on the mind of the uninformed, the fact that a large per-centage of the seeds designated as garden flowers, are worthless in our climate—many enumerated in flower-seed catalogues are hot house and tender green house plants, which can only be perfected from seed by well-skilled gardeners, and when obtained, are unfitted for outdoor culture. Then again, plants with double flowers, as choice Carnations, Dahlias, &c., are only occasionally to be obtained from seed—high prizes in the lottery, with a thousand blanks—such are, however, offered to purchasers without a word of explanation. It is to guard ourselves against reflections, and our customers against disappointment, that these remarks are made.

Where parties uninformed on the subject may desire a box of seeds, and leave the selections to ourselves, such only shall be sent as are most likely to repay the outlay of money and labor.

We desire it to be understood by all who have occasion to purchase seeds that, the raising of **Esculent Vegetable Seeds**, is with us a specialty. Step by step we have advanced in their production as the increasing wants of the country demanded, until we have reached, by recent additions, to within a fraction of Six Hundred Acres devoted to seeds, *under our own personal care.*

The advantage we possess in actually raising the seeds vended by us, is fully appreciated by the public, as expressed by the continuous expansion of our business, and it will be our abiding care to preserve the good name Landreths' Seeds have sustained for more than three-quarters of a century.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1869.

# OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTURE OF GARDEN FLOWERS.

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## Nature of the Soil, and its Preparation for Use.

THE soil best adapted to the greater variety of garden flowers, is a deep, rich loam, by which is to be understood a consistence not so much abounding in sand as to have the particles separate or distinct, nor so tenacious as to require an effort to pulverize it in the operation of digging. But, as in most cases, we are unable to select our garden location with reference to that object alone, it therefore remains for us to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, and obtain by artificial means, that which is otherwise denied. Those who reside on a soil in which sand is the chief component, may much improve it, indeed, mainly overcome the defect by the use of loamy, or, if that cannot be obtained, clayey matter, well incorporated with it; not in an excessive quantity, but in moderate dressings, from time to time, which, with the free use of decomposed manures, may ultimately bring it to produce in perfection nearly every flower which admits of garden culture—and the task is not one of impracticable

labor, when directed only to the department of the flower garden. On the contrary, those whose location is on stiff, clayey soil, may ameliorate it by the free use of sand of any description; pure river sand, for instance, is quite suitable, the object in this case not being to enrich, but to render less adhesive; the sand should be thoroughly incorporated with the natural soil, as deeply as may well be done with the spade, and if the texture be a stiff clay, it may be necessary to trench-dig, so as to get a still deeper soil of the proper kind. Indeed, in some cases it may be found necessary to under-drain, which is done in a variety of modes; the most simple of which is by digging trenches a few inches in width, and so deep as not to be disturbed by the culture of the crops, which trenches, after being partially filled up with pieces of bricks, shells, coarse gravel, or similar substances, are entirely closed with soil; the drains are useful even where there is no descent, but of course much more so when they discharge beyond the boundaries of the garden.

Having obtained a proper soil, the next step is to lay out the grounds, which must be governed in some degree by their shape and location, but mainly by the taste of the proprietor. Some are pleased with regular beds and borders; others can see no beauty in straight lines, and form their grounds into ovals, circles, and irregular figures of many forms. Perhaps a union of the two modes, is the truer taste; in either case they

should be edged with neatness, and for that purpose boxwood, the vernal iris, thrift, grass, &c., are used: where it is desired to combine utility with ornament, the strawberry may be planted with advantage. This work performed, it then becomes necessary to enrich the soil, or supply the exhaustion of repeated cropping; decomposed manure only should be used, as such is least likely to contain the seeds of weeds or grasses. For this purpose, it is well to have a store on hand from year to year, exposing it to the atmosphere to facilitate the sprouting of weed seeds; or where that is not convenient, as in small city gardens, use concentrated fertilizers, as super-phosphate, meat and bone compost, poudrette, &c. It may be applied in Autumn, or immediately preceding the Spring digging, giving an extra quantity on the exact spot where the seeds are to be sown; and if it should be found necessary to apply water at any time, let it be, if practicable, in the form of liquid manure. At the proper time in Spring, the ground should be deeply dug and thoroughly pulverized preparatory to receiving the seeds.

#### Time and Mode of Sowing Seeds.

There are some few hardy annual flowers, which grow more vigorously, and whose beauties are more fully developed when sown at the close of Summer, so as to vegetate previous to frost. Among such may be enumerated the beautiful double *Larkspur*, all varieties of *Poppies*, *Gilia*, *Strawberry Spinach*,

*Sweet William, Pinks of all kinds, Evening Primrose, Coreopsis, Phlox, Viola.* These, when opportunity admits, should be sown as indicated, and the places carefully marked, that the earth may remain undisturbed in Spring, when digging that adjacent. Most varieties of garden flowers are, however, sown in the Spring; indeed, *all* may be, with success. With many delicate kinds, the best mode by far is to start them in a hot bed, under glass. The management of these frames requires some little practical experience, and young gardeners would find it more satisfactory to obtain instruction from some competent neighbor, than to depend on merely written directions. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, the time chosen for setting these beds is about the first of March; of course, it should be later or earlier, as we reside north or south of that latitude. The beds do not require to be formed of much manure; and great care should be used that they are properly ventilated, else the plants will grow weakly, and be unable to bear transplanting.

As, in all probability, most cultivators of flowers may not find it convenient to form beds for this purpose, our remarks will be directed to their culture in the open ground. About the 1st to the 15th of April, for the latitude of Philadelphia, or as a general direction, when the apple or pear is in full bloom, the work in the flower garden may safely commence. The borders and compartments intended to be decorated should receive a good dressing of manure (if not applied in

Autumn), and be neatly dug, and raked free of clods, stones and inequalities, in which state it will be ready to receive the seeds of the more hardy flowers, which may now be sown, either in patches, in the places which they are permanently to occupy, or in parallel lines across the beds, to be subsequently thinned out, and transplanted to other portions of the grounds; in many cases, the latter is the best plan. One advantage is, that a small space of ground only is required to raise the plants, and as they thrive the best on freshly dug ground, the garden need not be dug until they are of a suitable size to transplant; they are also more readily weeded in such rows, or seed-beds, and unless that be attended to with much care, those which are slow to vegetate, or of weak growth, may be overrun, and, perhaps, destroyed. The rows should be separated sufficiently to admit a small hoe between them, and should be plainly marked to facilitate the weeding. Seeds which are of small size (and many flower seeds are exceedingly minute), cover very delicately, not exceeding a small fraction of an inch: the usual plan is to draw the rows of a depth to correspond with the size of the seeds to be sown, and after sowing, close them by drawing a rake in the direction of the rows, but with very fine seeds it is safer to sow on an even surface, and then simply pass a rake lightly over it.

With all the skill that may be used, it not unfrequently occurs that, owing to unfavorable circumstances, such as too much or too little moisture, chilly

weather, &c., the seeds fail to vegetate; therefore, the best precaution is to repeat the sowing of each kind, at short intervals, and the papers of seeds sold by us contain sufficient for that purpose. From the 15th of April to the early part of May, or, as a uniform rule for different latitudes, when the oak and other late sprouting trees put forth, the more tender annuals may be sown, and though they require more care than others, amply compensate by their exceeding beauty.

#### Transplantation and Subsequent Culture.

When the plants have attained a sufficient size, let them be removed in moist or rainy weather, to the positions they are intended to occupy, or, if they have been sown in such positions, thin out the excess. The arrangement is much a matter of taste; but, in general, the most agreeable and picturesque effect is produced by clumps, and in such manner as to contrast colors. In the operation of transplanting, use a trowel to ease up, and a dibble to insert and tighten the roots. Most persons are liable to crowd them, in which state their beauties are but partially developed; one vigorous plant is more pleasing than a dozen puny and attenuated. In view of greater safety, do not set all out on a single day, but repeat the work from time to time, in suitable weather. If it should prove dry soon after transplanting, it may be found necessary to water, and in a few days the surface of the ground should be stirred, which will invigorate them. As they advance

in growth, frequent weeding and hoeing will be necessary, as well for the sake of neatness as to stimulate. Some will require the support of small sticks, others of stakes, which should be hidden from view as much as possible, and those which are climbers may need assistance in their first efforts to clasp the poles or trellis.

Neatness in a flower garden is of the first importance, and neither the variety or beauty of the plants will compensate for its absence. It is in vain to expect a pleasing effect from flowers if they be overgrown by weeds, or the walks and general aspect of the grounds evince disorder.

AN ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

OF

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS,

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

1869.

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ANNUALS are plants which, with us in our severe climate, as well as others so disposed by nature, grow from seed, flower, mature seed, and die within the same season: they embrace an almost endless multitude, the spontaneous growth, so to speak, and the artificial product by the process of hybridization within many degrees of latitude. From this innumerable number it is the duty of the seedsman to select those most worthy of culture, either by reason of their fragrance, beauty of inflorescence, attractive foliage, or commanding growth. These are divided into what are termed hardy, half hardy, and tender; the latter are only to be successfully produced by the fortunate possessor of a hot-house, or at least a hot-bed, in which to start the plants, and such persons are usually sufficiently well instructed to need no information from us.

BIENNIALS are of more enduring habit than Annuals; they usually flower the year succeeding that in which the seed is sown, though sometimes the same season, and endure two or more years, then die.

PERENNIALS are plants of longer endurance than Biennials, and when once established, may be relied upon, if hardy, to embellish the garden for several successive years.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*a* indicates annuals; *b* biennials; *p* perennials; *c* climbing; *t* tender. *bl* blue; *br* brown; *bf* buff; *cr* crimson; *g* green; *o* orange; *pu* purple; *pk* pink; *r* red; *ro* rose; *s* scarlet; *str* striped; *v* violet; *va* variegated; *var* various colored; *w* white; *y* yellow.

PRICES.—Retail price per paper 5 cents, except the more rare varieties, as noted. For prices of assortments see last page.

p <i>Aconitum napellus</i> , bl		Monk's Hood. Hardy, thrives in the shade, and has the merit of growing freely in all situations.
p " <i>albus</i> , w		
a <i>Adonis miniata</i> , a s		. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye—a familiar flower of easy culture.
a <i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> , bl		The Ageratum is a hardy, free flowering tribe, suited for bedding and clumping purposes.
a " <i>conspicuum</i> , w		
a " <i>cœlestinum</i> , bl		
a " <i>supurbum</i> , bl		
p <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> , cr		Rose Campion—hardy annual of easy culture—known to most persons.
p " <i>alba</i> , w		
a <i>Agrostis pulchella</i> , va	(10c)	The Agrostis is an ornamental grass, valued for winter bouquets and parlor decorations.
a " <i>effusus</i> , va	(10c)	
a " <i>nebulosa</i> , va	(10c)	
b <i>Alonsoa Warszewiczii</i> , s	(10c)	These are scarlet or crimson, ornamental and free bloomers.
b " <i>grandiflora</i> , s	(10c)	
b " <i>incisifolia</i> , s	(10c)	
p <i>Althea Sinensis rosea</i> , b	(10c)	Holyhock. A familiar flower, greatly improved of late; the seed sold by us is saved from fine double flowers, and will yield specimens of many hues and shades. When planted in large clumps at a proper distance from the eye the effect is excellent.
a <i>Alyssum maritimum</i> , w		The Alyssums are highly desirable—the maritimum, or sweet, is a constant bloomer, even after frost; saxatile is a charming yellow; and Wiersbeckii combines both white and yellow.
p " <i>saxatile</i> , y		
p " <i>Wiersbeckii</i> , w y		

- a *Amaranthus caudatus*, cr  
 a " *hypochondriacus*, cr  
 a " *monstrosus*, cr  
 a " *tricolor*, va  
 a " *melancholicus*, r

The Amaranthus are principally coarse growing plants with high colored foliage; caudatus is known as Prince's feather; monstrosus, as an enlarged variety of the same; tricolor has variegated leaves; and melancholicus blood red foliage.

- a *Anagallis grandiflora* Eugenie,  
     w & b (10c)  
 a " " *cerulea*,  
     bl (10c)  
 a " " *superba*  
     var. (10c)

The Pimpernel of the English—pretty hardy annuals, of which the new varieties annexed are improvements on the old.

- p *Antirrhinum majus*, var

Snap Dragon. Those who are familiar only with the Snap Dragon of former days, cannot readily conceive the beauty of the new varieties of this old familiar plant. The greatest effect in its culture is by having all sorts, colors and combinations commingled, hence we do not offer the seeds in distinct papers—the purchaser of a single paper obtains all sorts.

- p *Aquilegia caryophylloides*, str  
     (10c)

The Columbine is desirable on account of early associations, and its durability as a garden flower—many varieties will be obtained from a single paper as prepared by us.

- a *Argemone grandiflora*, y

The Mexican Poppy, with both white and yellow flowers—very showy, and robust in habit.

- p *Artemesia annua*, w & g

This variety of an humble plant has attractive foliage resembling the cypress, and produces a good effect mingled with robust plants.

- a *Aster Sinensis*, German Quilled,  
var (10c)
- a *Aster Sinensis*, Dwarf Bouquet or  
Pompon, var (20c)
- a *Aster Sinensis*, Peony or Globe,  
var (20c)
- a *Aster Sinensis*, Truffaut's French,  
var (20c)
- a *Aster Sinensis*, Imperiallis, var  
(10c)

*Many colors, mixed.*

- a *Bartonia aurea*, y

- p *Bellis perennis*, var

(20c)

China Aster or Queen Margu-  
rete. There is, perhaps, no gar-  
den flower in which greater im-  
provement has been reached in  
respect to color, form and arrange-  
ment of petals, than in this old  
familiar flower which, always the  
pride of the garden, is now more  
than ever indispensable. The  
French and Germans seem to  
have vied with each other in ef-  
forts to improve the China Aster,  
and each have succeeded—those  
of the French have broad flat pe-  
tals; those of the Germans are  
quilled. We import each from  
the best sources, and offer the seed  
either in our own papers or in  
sealed packets as originally re-  
ceived—though we have not  
thought it expedient to divide and  
sub-divide the colors and varie-  
ties as is sometimes done. The  
China Aster needs good culture,  
no half way treatment will pro-  
duce satisfactory results, and at  
Philadelphia and south of that  
locality, in addition to planting  
in the deepest and richest soil,  
mulching and irrigating with ma-  
nure-water during prolonged  
drought will be necessary—but  
such attentions are richly reward-  
ed by the increased beauty of the  
flowers.

Bartonia produces single yel-  
low Hypericum-like flowers—a  
hardy and good annual.

The English Daisy—pretty for  
edging walks.

p <i>Bidens atro sanguinea</i> , cr	(50c)	A tuberous rooted perennial, with flowers, as its name imports, of deep blood-color, the roots may be preserved from year to year, as with the Dahlia.
a <i>Brachycome Iberidifolia</i> , bl		This plant is dwarf in habit, and produces a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers throughout the Summer.
a <i>Browallia elata</i> , bl		Blue and White Amethyst.—
a " <i>alba</i> , w		Neat bedding plants.
a <i>Bromus Brizæformis</i> , va		An ornamental grass; may be dried for winter.
a " <i>macrostachya</i> , va	(10c)	
a <i>Briza gracilis</i> , va		Ornamental Grasses for winter decoration.
" <i>maxima</i> , va		
a <i>Oacalia coccinea</i> , s		Tassel Flower. A truly pretty annual, with scarlet tassel-like flowers—of easy culture.
p <i>Calceolaria rugosa</i> ,	(\$1 00)	Slipper Wort. These can hardly be commended for out-door garden culture—where a plant house exists they may be readily grown and used for bedding purposes—most showy and attractive plants—but people who have green houses need not be told that.
p " <i>hybrida</i> , var	(50c)	
p " <i>superba</i> , var	(50c)	
p " <i>scabiosa</i> , y	(20c)	
a <i>Calandrina grandiflora</i> , ro		The Calandrinas are rather tender, but when well treated are very beautiful; they stand the sun well, and flower freely in hot weather.
a " <i>umbellata</i> , p	(10c)	
a " <i>speciosa</i> , pu		
a <i>Callirhoe pedata</i> , var	(10c)	This plant has some ardent admirers who cannot praise it too highly—it succeeds well as a border plant, flowers profusely, and until cold weather.
a " <i>verticillata</i> , or <i>involucrata</i> , var	(50c)	

- a *Calliopsis*, or *Coreopsis*  
 a " *Drummondii*, y  
 a " *atropurpurea*, y & p  
 a " *coronata*, spot  
 a " *Burridgi*, y & br

The old varieties of this plant are well known; those enumerated are improved seedling varieties; no garden can be wholly guarded against adverse seasons without the *Coreopsis*.

- b *Campanula speculum*, bl  
 b " *nobilis*, w  
 b " *grandis*, v  
 b " *media*, var  
 b " *pyramidalis*, v  
*And others separate, and in papers mixed.*

Bell Flower. *C. media* is the old *Canterbury Bell*, the others named herein are varieties, some of them improvements in point of beauty; the ease with which this plant can be raised, and its large showy flowers, will ever secure it a niche in the garden.

- b *Cantua coronopifolia*, s (10c)

The *Cantua* is a biennial of robust habit, and will reward culture by a profusion of showy scarlet flowers.

- p *Canna Indica*, r  
 p " *aurantiaca*, y  
 p " *annei*, cr

The *Canna* has, among plants, a "commanding presence," and impresses its importance; the foliage is good, flowers conspicuous, and when well grown in groups, is certainly a very showy plant. The roots may be kept during winter, from year to year, in a dry cellar.

- a *Cardiospermum helicacabum*, g

Balloon Vine. An ornamental climber; the seed vessels puffed out balloon-like.

- a *Celosia cristata*, s (10c)  
 a " *lutea*, y (10c)  
 a " *spicata rosea* (10c)  
 a " *coccinea pyramidalis*, (10c)

Cock's Comb. Too well known to need comment; to produce the heads in full perfection all side flowers should be cut off; one head only to a plant, and that manured to the fullest extent.

- a *Centaurea Americana*, pk  
 a " *sauveolens*, y  
 a " *moschata*, pu

Star Thistle. Hardy, robust, and showy in a rude way.

a Chrysanthemum coronarium, <i>Of various colors, mixed.</i>	The Chrysanthemum (not the herbaceous sort, which is alone propagated by divisions of the root) is a valuable ornament to the garden, and sustains the heat.
a " Burridgeanum,	
a " Venustum.	
p Cheiranthus cheri. <i>Fine imported varieties, mixed.</i>	Wall Flower.
a Chelone barbata-rosea, r	
a " coccinea, s	A hardy perennial, rather orna- mental, and of easy culture.
tp Cineraria, <i>Mixed varieties.</i>	The Cineraria is among the more beautiful of flowers, but re- quires great care.
a Clarkia pulchella, r	These are more neat and cheer- ful than showy, and generally please.
a " alba, w	
a " elegans, ro	
<i>Good varieties, mixed.</i>	
p Cleome grandiflora.	A showy annual.
a Clintonia pulchella, tri	(20c)
a " elegans, bl	
a " atropurpurea, p	
a " azurea grandiflora, bl	
	(20c)
tp Cobea scandans, p	(10c)
a Coix lachryma.	Job's Tears.
a Collinsia bicolor, pk & w	
a " grandiflora, pk & w	
a " multicolor, var	
p Commelina coelestes, bl	Hardy annuals, suited to our climate.
p " alba, w	
p " variegata, va	
	These are pretty plants, with tuberous roots, and of easy cul- ture.

a *Convolvulus major*, var

*Many beautiful varieties, mixed.*

a " *minor*,

a " *dwarf varieties, mixed*

a " *Mauritanicus, bl*

} Morning Glory. This old, well known plant still holds its own in popular esteem; the varieties of *C. major* comprise an almost endless diversity of stripes and combinations; *C. minor* is dwarf in habit and exquisitely beautiful, and so are others of similar herbaceous habit; *C. Mauritanicus* has silvery foliage, as well as attractive flowers.

a *Crepis barbata*, y

a " *rubra, r*

} Hawkweed. A hardy, vigorous plant; rather coarse, and best suited for massing.

p *Cuphea eminens*, s & y

(50c)

p " *zimapanii, r*

(10c)

} The Cupheas should be started under glass, and may then be turned out; if taken up in autumn and cut back, they will continue to bloom during winter.

p *Delphinium ajacis*, var

*Rocket Larkspur; many colors, mixed.*

p " *grandiflorum coelastinum, bl*

(20c)

p " *Fermosum, bl & w*

(10c)

p " *consolida, bl*

p " *elatum, bl*

(10c)

a " *cardiopetalum, bl*

(10c)

} Larkspur. *D. ajacis* or Chinese Larkspur is certainly among the most showy and desirable border flowers; none can give greater pleasure at less cost of care; sow in September, if that is not practicable early in spring, on very rich ground, and do not crowd the plants. Other varieties enumerated are also fine; *D. elatum* is the Bee Larkspur, a beautiful perennial.

tp *Dahlia pinnata*, var

(10c)

} The Dahlia is known to all, but all do not know that fine flowers are only to be obtained with certainty from specific tubers; the fine show-flowers are the grand prizes—where thousands of inferior seedlings have been cast aside. In remote places where the roots cannot be obtained, it is well worth while to sow the seed.

p	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> , va	(20c)	Pink. <i>D. Caryophyllus</i> is the Carnation, but fine double flowers need hardly be expected from seed.
p	" <i>barbatus</i> , va	(10c)	<i>D. barbatus</i> is the Sweet William, greatly improved and truly desirable.
b	" <i>chinensis</i> , va	(10c)	<i>D. punctatus</i> is the Picottee.
b	" <i>Hedwigii</i> , va	(10c)	<i>D. plumarius</i> is the Pheasant-eye Pink.
p	" <i>plumarius</i> , va	(10c)	<i>D. moschatus</i> the ordinary garden Pink.
b	" <i>laciniatus</i> , va	(10c)	To produce Pinks in full perfection requires careful culture—where that is given, the tribe yields a large return of pleasure.
p	" <i>moschatus</i> , va	(10c)	
p	" <i>punctatus</i> , extra fine, double mixed,	(10c)	
"	Early Dwarf, double mixed, va	(10c)	
p	<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i> alba, w	(10c)	<i>Fraxinella</i> . A desirable, hardy herbaceous perennial.
p	" <i>rubra</i> , r	(10c)	
p	<i>Digitalis alba</i> , w		
p	" <i>purpurea</i> , pu		
p	" <i>punctata</i> , spot		
p	" <i>rosea</i> , ro		
p	" <i>lutea</i> , y		
	<i>Fine sorts, mixed.</i>		
a	<i>Didiscus cœrulea</i> , bl		
a	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> , pu		
a	" <i>alba</i> , w		
a	<i>Elichrysum bracteatum</i> , y		
a	" <i>album</i> , w		
a	" <i>nanum</i> , y		
a	" <i>compositum</i> maxi- mum, var	(10c)	
b	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> , y		
b	" <i>crocea</i> , o		
b	" <i>alba</i> , w		
	<i>In papers, mixed.</i>		
a	<i>Erysimum Peroffskianum</i> , o		
a	" <i>Arkansanum</i> , o		

Pink. *D. Caryophyllus* is the Carnation, but fine double flowers need hardly be expected from seed. *D. barbatus* is the Sweet William, greatly improved and truly desirable. *D. punctatus* is the Picottee. *D. plumarius* is the Pheasant-eye Pink. *D. moschatus* the ordinary garden Pink. To produce Pinks in full perfection requires careful culture—where that is given, the tribe yields a large return of pleasure.

*Fraxinella*. A desirable, hardy herbaceous perennial.

*Fox Glove*. A plant of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers; they are white, purple spotted, rose and yellow, as indicated.

*Blue Didiscus*. A showy umbelliferous plant from Australia.

*Bean*. The *D. lablab* is the well known purple runner; *alba* is the white variety; both valuable in their proper places.

*Everlasting Flowers*; principally esteemed for winter bouquets and parlor decoration, as dried flowers.

*California Poppy*. The *E.* are all well worthy of notice; their bright showy flowers and easy culture commend them popularly.

The *Erysium* is a hardy garden flower, somewhat resembling the wall flower.

a <i>Euphorbia variegata</i> , g & w		This variety of E. has white and green leaves, and produces a good effect commingled with other foliage.
a <i>Eutoca viscosa</i> , a " <i>alba striata</i> , va		
a <i>Fenzlia Dianthiflora</i> , ro	(50c)	A hardy annual, suitable for beds and borders; not particularly desirable.
p <i>Gaillardia picta</i> , cr & y p " <i>alba marginata</i> , va	(10c)	
p " <i>hibrida grandiflora</i> , cr & y	(10c)	The Gaillardias take rank among attractive border flowers.
p <i>Geum macrophyllum</i> , s	(10c)	A showy border plant.
a <i>Gilia capitata</i> , bl a " <i>nivalis</i> , w a " <i>tricolor</i> , tri a " <i>rosea</i> , ro <i>In papers, mixed.</i>		The Gilias may be safely commended for neat unpretending beauty, duration of bloom, and ease of culture, succeeding under unfavorable conditions.
a <i>Godetia alba</i> , w a " <i>rubicunda</i> , va a " <i>insignis</i> , <i>In papers, mixed.</i>		A handsome tribe, resembling the evening primrose.
a <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> purpurea, pu a " <i>alba</i> , w <i>And other varieties, mixed.</i>		Globe Amaranthus or Bachelor's Buttons; desirable when dry for winter decoration.
p <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> , pk p " <i>elegans</i> , w & pu		A neat, free-blooming plant, adapted to rustic work.
a <i>Helianthus annuus pleno</i> y a " <i>Californicus</i> , y & g a " <i>argophyllus</i> , y		Sun Flower. The common tall and the dwarf annual are only suited to positions distant from the eye; the others may be admitted to closer acquaintance.
p <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> , bl		The Garden Rocket. A strong-growing perennial; may be cultivated in dense masses for distant effect.

a *Hibiscus Africanus*, r & br  
a " *palustris*, pk

The *Hibiscus Africanus* is a pretty annual. *H. palustris*, though a tuberous-rooted swamp plant, grows well on dry land, and survives many years.

a *Impatiens Balsamina hortensis*,  
va  
" Var. *Camelliæflora*,  
va (10c)

Lady's Slipper, or Balsam. It is necessary to see the recently produced varieties of this old and well known flower, to realize the perfection attained—double as a Ranunculus, and marbled and striped in every imaginable manner and hue. Very rich soil and deep culture, is requisite to insure good results ; rich manure water in dry weather, repeated every evening, will promote fine flowers.

a *Iberis amara*, w  
a " *coronaria*, w  
a " *umbellata*, p  
a " *superba*, cr  
*In papers, mixed.*

Candytuft. These bloom freely, and are generally admired.

a *Ipomoea quamoclit*, w & s  
a " *coccinea*, s  
a " *cœrulea*, pu  
a " *striata*, str  
*And others, mixed.*

*I. quamoclit* is the well known Cypress vine—universally admired—the other named sorts are nearly allied to the morning glory.

b *Ipomopsis elegans*, s  
p " *aurantiaca*, o

The *Ipomopsis* are pretty garden decorations ; the flowers borne in spikes.

a *Kaulfussia amelloides*, bl  
a " *atrovioletta*, v (20c)

These are dwarf, neat plants, producing aster-like flowers.

a *Lathyrus odoratus*,  
*In papers of mixed varieties.*

Sweet Pea. The *L. odorata* in its varieties is quite an attractive vine. *L. latifolius* is perennial, commonly called "everlasting pea"—quite an ornamental border plant, requiring room, however.

a " *latifolius*, cr

a <i>Leptosiphon densiflora</i> , pu		The Leptosiphons are pretty, hardy annuals.
a " <i>aurea</i> , o		
p <i>Linum grandiflorum-rubrum</i> , cr		Ornamental varieties of Flax—desirable.
p " <i>Lewisii variegata</i> , var (10c)		
p <i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i> , s (20c)		The <i>L. cardinalis</i> is the fine crimson species seen in meadows and other low grounds; it will require moisture under cultivation; <i>erinus</i> is a blue species; <i>Paxtonia</i> is new and beautiful.
p " <i>erinus</i> , bl (10c)		
p " <i>Paxtonia</i> , bl & w (20c)		
a <i>Lupinus Cruikshankii</i> , va		The Lupin produces showy pea-shaped flowers—but under our hot sun frequently fails—north of Philadelphia they may do better.
a " <i>Hartwegii</i> , r		
a " <i>hortensis</i> , var <i>This latter in papers of mixed colors.</i>		
p <i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> , s		These are hardy perennials, and beautiful—such plants are of special value in our climate.
p " <i>Haageana</i> , s (10c)		
p " <i>Sieboldii</i> , w (20c)		
p " <i>fulgens</i> , s (10c)		
a <i>Malope grandiflora</i> , r		The Malopes yield Hibiscus-like flowers; they are of easy culture.
a " <i>alba</i> , w		
a " <i>purpurea</i> , pu <i>In papers, mixed.</i>		
a <i>Malva Zebrina</i> , va		This species of <i>Malva</i> produces striped flowers, and may be made effective in a general collection.
a <i>Mathiola annua</i> . <i>In papers of mixed colors and varieties. Some very choice varieties from German cultivators in papers, as imported.</i>		This is the old well-known Stock-Jelly flower, greatly improved—a most desirable tribe—the flowers have both beauty and fragrance, and endure the heat. Sow under glass, or on warm border early in spring—transplant into rich ground, manure freely, especially on the surface—a good method is to plant in clumps of 3 or 5, a foot apart, and when they show flowers, remove the single plants.

tp <i>Maurandia Barclayana.</i>	<i>In papers of mixed colors and varieties.</i>	The Maurandia is probably the most highly esteemed annual vine for pillars, trellis work, and similar positions.
a <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, w</i>		
a <i>Mimosa sensitiva, pk</i>		The Ice Plant.
a <i>Mimulus Cardinalis, s</i>	(10c)	Monkey Flower. This is a curious tribe, and will highly repay careful culture; moschatus is the "musk plant."
a " <i>moschatus, y</i>	(50c)	
a <i>Mirabilis jalapa, var</i>	<i>In papers of all varieties, mixed.</i>	The well known Marvel of Peru, or Four o'Clock; an old flower, never out of fashion.
a <i>Myosotis palustris, b &amp; w</i>		
a <i>Nemophila maculata, spot:</i>		
a " <i>atomaria, va</i>		
a " <i>oculata, b &amp; w</i>		The Nemophila is a popular annual—usually succeeds well.
a " <i>insignis, bl</i>		
<i>In papers of all varieties, mixed.</i>		
a <i>Nigella Damascena, bl</i>		Love-in-a-mist.
a <i>Nolana prostrata, bl</i>		A trailing plant, suited to baskets, rock work, &c.
a <i>Onothea bistorta, y &amp; r</i>		
p " <i>Lamarkiana, y</i>		
<i>And other varieties in papers, mixed.</i>		The Evening Primrose is a showy, hardy perennial of many species and varieties—it can be commended as a good plant, not demanding much care.

p Papaver bracteatum, v		The Poppy. The three first-named are fine perennials; all the sorts may be used with good effect in masses as distant objects.
p " orientale, r & w		
p " pulcherrimum, r		
a " striatum, str		
<i>This in papers of various colors.</i>		
a Carnation.		
<i>Fine double sorts, mixed.</i>		
a Ranunculus.		
<i>Fine double sorts, mixed.</i>		
p Pentstemon coccineus, s	(20c)	Hardy herbaceous plants.—
" Wrightii,	(10c)	Wrightii is a fine new sort.
b Petunia grandiflora, var		The Petunia certainly ranks among the finest of border flowers, both in constancy of bloom, and grandeur of effect, when planted in masses.
<i>A good assortment in each paper, mixed.</i>		
a Phacelia congesta, b		Californian Annuals.
a " Californica, v		
a " alba, w		
a Phaseolus multiflorus, s		P. multiflora is the scarlet running Bean; picta is the "painted lady Bean."
a " picta, va		
a Phlox Drummondii, var		This most beautiful tribe commends itself to all; it is better to sow the seed at close of summer; but spring will answer, and careful culture will be well repaid.
<i>An admirable variety, in papers, mixed.</i>		
tp Phygelia capensis, va	(50c)	A free flowering plant, with tubular flowers.
a Portulaca splendens, var		This is truly a desirable plant in our hot and frequently dry climate; it blooms continuously and freely; the colors are mainly bright and showy, and it is altogether to be commended; for massing, or growing in ribbons it is invaluable.
<i>In great variety in papers, mixed.</i>		
a Portulaca grandiflora-flore pleno.		

p	Potentilla atro sanguinea, cr	(10c)	
p	" aurea, o	(10c)	A showy herbaceous plan
"	formosa,		
	In papers, mixed.		
tp	Primula auricula, var	(50c)	
p	" sinensis, p	(20c)	Primula. The veris is the English cow-slip; the others are rather green-house than garden flowers.
tp	" polyanthus, var	(20c)	
p	" veris, var	(10c)	
a	Reseda odorata, w & buff		Mignonette. Universally known, loved and cultivated.
a	Rhodanthe manglesii, ro	(10c)	
a	" maculata, var	(20c)	Everlasting Flowers. Should be started under glass, and transplanted; valuable for winter decoration when dried.
a	" alba, w	(20c)	
a	Ricinus Africarus-sanguineus,		
	ro		Castor Bean. The scarlet produces a fine effect as a distant object; the arboreus, or tree variety, is a most imposing plant where there is room to grow it in clump.
a	" arboreus, v		
a	Salpiglossis atropurpurea, pu		
a	" azurea, bl	(10c)	The Salpiglossis is desirable as border plants.
a	" coccinea, s	(20c)	
	In papers mixed.		
p	Salvia splendens, s	(20c)	
a	" coccinea, s	(20c)	Sage. These rank among the highly ornamental garden flowers; splendens is, perhaps, more readily obtained from florists than from seed.
p	" patens, bl	(20c)	
a	" romeriana, cr	(20c)	
p	Scabiosa atropurpurea, pu		
p	" candidissima, w		Mourning Bride. Common, but good.
p	" coccinea, s		
	In papers mixed.		
a	Schizanthus Grahamii, r		
a	" grandiflorus,		A tribe of elegantly branched plants—but unless under shelter, hot suns and heavy rains deface their beauty.
	And others in papers mixed.		
a	Sinclair elegans, pu & w		An approved border flower.

a <i>Silene armeria</i> , r & w		Catch-Fly. Old fashioned, but good.
a <i>Solanum ovigerum Album</i> , w		Ornamental Egg Plant. Ovigerum album is the white fruited ; coccinea is, as its name imports, scarlet, and quite ornamental.
a " <i>coccinea</i> , s		
a <i>Tagetes erecta</i> , o		
a " <i>patula</i> , br & y		
a " <i>signata pumila</i> , stri		
p <i>Thunbergia alata</i> , bff	(10c)	
p " <i>alba</i> , w	(10c)	
p " <i>aurantiaca</i> , o	(10c)	
<i>And others in papers mixed.</i>		
a <i>Tropeolum atrosanguinea</i> , r		
<i>And other varieties mixed.</i>		
a " <i>peregrinum</i> , y	(10c)	
<i>Canary Bird Flower.</i>		
p <i>Verbena hybrida</i> , var	(20c)	
<i>mixed.</i>		
p <i>Viola odorata</i> , bl	(10c)	
p " <i>tricolor</i> , var	(10c)	
" " extra varieties		
mixed	(20c)	
a <i>Viscaria oculata</i> , bl		
a " <i>alba</i> , w		
<i>In papers mixed.</i>		
		Pleasing border flowers.

- a *Xeranthemum lucidum*, y  
a " *annuum*, pu  
a " *album*, w

*In papers mixed.*

Everlasting Flowers for winter decoration.

- a *Zinnia elegans*, var

*Single flowers, colors mixed.*  
*Double flowers, colors mixed.*

The Zinnia is a highly ornamental tribe; the *Z. elegans flore pleno* is a great acquisition to the garden, perhaps one of the greatest of recent date. A good plan is to set out the plants in clumps of 4 or 5, and as the flowers exhibit themselves, cast away the inferior, and thus not any but double ones are shown.

# FLOWER-GARDEN CALENDAR.

## JANUARY.

*Annuals* sow in pots, and put in hot-houses, &c. : give earth and compost to. *Carnations* protect from cold, &c. *Cuttings* of hardy, deciduous shrubs may be prepared. *Hedges*, of privet, &c.,plash. *Manure* apply generally. *Mulch* put round roots of lately planted trees. *Potted Plants* secure well from frost. *Prune* and regulate flowering shrubs. *Salt* sow over grass, to drive worms, &c. *Seedlings*, in borders, protect with mats. *Trench* vacant ground, if frost admit.

## FEBRUARY.

Nothing can be done to much advantage in this department ; it is presumed the directions under the head of January have been observed, and which have placed the grounds in a fit condition to await a milder season.

## MARCH.

*Annuals* (tender), prick out in hot-bed ; give air freely, and sow to blow from July to October ; (hardy) sow in borders, and pot to remain. *Biennials* sow. *Bulbs* finish planting. *Carnations* sow. *Chrysanthemums*, raised from cuttings, plant from frames into pots. Cleanliness is now even more than ordinarily requisite. *Dahlias* sow, prick out, plant cuttings of roots, all in a gentle hot-bed. Dress borders generally, if omitted before.

*Earth*, give fresh to plants in pots. *Edgings* of *Box*, etc., may be made. *Evergreens* sow, plant and prune in mild weather. *Forest Tree Seeds* sow, cut down in shrubberies, etc. *Grass Seeds* sow. *Gravel*, weed, turn, lay, and roll in dry weather. *Hand-glasses*, and a warm border will now do for tender Annuals. *Hedges*, finish making. *Hot-beds*, for tender Annuals, make, give air freely, protect at night ; day temperature to be kept about 70°. *Perennials*, plant and water, they will blow same year, sow. *Pots of Roses* and other flowers put in hot-houses for succession produce. *Roses* prune. *Shrubs*, generally finish pruning and planting : stakes newly planted, and all pliant shrubs, etc. *Tulips* (early), protect bloom. *Turf* may be laid.

## APRIL.

*Annuals* (tender), prick out those sown in February and March into hot-beds; water often; sow in hot-bed; (hardy) may be sown in borders, etc., to remain; thin those advancing. *Box* edging may be made, and old taken up, slipped and replanted. *Biennials*, finish sowing; plant out those sown last Spring. *Bulbs*, in water-glasses, done flowering, plant in ground. *Carnations*, in pots, give liquid manure. *Climbing plants* train and regulate. *Dahlias* plant to remain, or in pots to forward in a frame until May; dress the borders, etc., indefatigably. *Evergreens* plant; it is the best season. *Frames* raise by supporters at the bottom as the plants within grow tall. *Grass roll*, trim edges; dress with earth if poor. *Gravel*, turn and lay afresh in dry weather; roll once a week. *Hyacinths* shelter from sun by an awning. *Insects* destroy with tobacco smoke, dusting with Scotch snuff, or syringing with dilute whale oil soap or soft soap. *Mignonette* sow in any warm border. *Mulch* round trees newly planted. *Pinks* sow. *Potted plants* give fresh earth to, if not done last month; shift into larger; water freely. *Perennials*, those sown last Spring may still be planted and propagated by offsets. Sticks are required to blooming plants. Watering plants in pots is now required more frequently, yet moderately.

## MAY.

*Annuals* remove from hot-beds to borders. *Aurings*, or other shelter, continue over beds of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, now in bloom. *Biennials* sow. *Bulbous Roots*, generally, directly leaves decay, take up and store. *Seedlings* shade during midday. *Carnations*, remove side-buds from flower-stems. *Dahlias* plant out from green-houses; dress the borders, etc., almost daily. *Evergreens* may be planted. *Fibrous-rooted perennials*, propagate by cuttings of young flower stalks. *Flowering Plants* require staking, etc. *Grass mow* and roll weekly. *Gravel* roll weekly. *Hoeing* cannot be too frequent. *Hyacinths* take up and store as leaves decay. *Mignonette* sow for succession. *Perennials* sow; propagate by slips and cuttings. Stake and tie up plants; seedlings thin. *Turf* may be laid, and *Grass Seed* sown; water frequently in dry weather. Watering attend to in dry weather, especially to plants newly removed.

## JUNE.

*Annuals* (hardy and tender) plant out to remain—in showery weather best; some (hardy) may be sowed. *Baskets*, or clumps, form of green-house plants. *Biennials* and *Perennials* sow, if omitted. *Box* edgings clip, plant. *Bulbous Roots* (*Tulips*, *Jonquils*, etc.), take up as leaves decay; remove offsets from; dry and store; may transplant some, or keep until Autumn. *Dahlias* finish planting out. Dress the borders assiduously; neatness now stamps a gardener's character. *Fibrous-rooted perennials* propagate by cuttings of flower-stalks; shade and water. *Flowering-Plants* generally require training and support. *Grass* mow, roll and trim edges. *Gravel*, weed, sweep and roll. *Hedges* clip. *Leaves* and *Stems* decaying, remove as they appear. *Liquid Manure* apply occasionally to all choice flowers. *Mignonette* sow. *Potted Flowers* dress, stir earth, and water regularly. *Roses* bud, lay and inarch; fumigate with tobacco to destroy the *Aphis*, or *Green Fly*. *Seedlings* of *Perennials* and *Biennials* transplant. *Seeds* (ripe) gather in dry weather. *Seed Vessels* remove to prolong flowering. Water give freely and frequently to all newly moved plants, and to others in dry weather.

## JULY.

*Seedlings* transplant; old plants re-pot. *Box* edgings clip. *Budding of Roses*, *Jasmines*, complete. *Bulbous Roots* take up (see June); seeds sow. *Bulbs*, Autumn-flowing plant. *Chrysanthemum* stakes separate and plant; lay. *Cuttings* of some plants, as *Scarlet Lychnis*, will yet strike. *Dahlias*, require support and pruning. *Edgings* clip. *Evergreens* prune; seedlings prick out. *Grass* mow and roll often. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Hoe* and rake at every opportunity. *Leaves*, decayed, remove as soon as seen. *Liquid Manure*, give occasionally to flowering shrubs. *Mignonette*, and a few other quick flowering annuals, may be sown for Autumn. *Roses* bud and lay. *Seeds* gather as they ripen. *Stake* and tie up plants whenever necessary. *Transplanting Perennials* and *Biennials* complete; water freely, not only the roots but over the foliage.

## AUGUST.

*Annuals*, stick, water, clear from decayed leaves, etc. *Auricula* shift into fresh earth, water, keep in the shade; seedlings prick out, sow. *Biennial* seedlings transplant. *Bulbous-rooted flower seeds*, to obtain varieties, sow. *Bulbous Roots* remove or

transplant ; remove and plant off-sets. *Carnation*, layers cut from old root and plant ; water frequently ; layering may still be done ; card the flowers and shade from sun. *Dahlias* stake ; thin the flowers. *Daisies* propagate. *Double-blossomed Perennials*, with fibrous roots, propagate by division ; dress borders as required. *Edgings of Box*, etc., clip in wet weather. *Evergreens* may be moved if wet weather ; plant cuttings. *Grass* mow and roll weekly. *Grass Seeds* may be sown. *Gravel* weed and roll weekly. *Hedges* clip in moist weather. *Mignonette* sow. *Pelargoniums* propagate by cuttings. *Perennials*, in pots and elsewhere, will require water almost daily ; break down flower-stalks as they finish blooming ; seedlings transplant. *Pipings of Pinks* may be planted out. *Potted Annuals* will require water daily in dry weather. *Ranunculus* plant in pots to bloom in November. *Seeds* gather as they ripen. *Sowing* to obtain varieties, had better be done in boxes. *Tulips* and other bulbous-rooted flower seed, sow. *Turf* may be laid. Watering will be required generally in dry weather. Weeding generally attend to.

### SEPTEMBER.

*Anemones* plant. *Annuals* (hardy) sow. *Auriculus*, not shifted in August, now remove ; water and shade ; prepare awning to protect in Autumn and Winter ; sow. *Bulbous Roots* plant for early blooming ; sow. *Carnation* layers remove. *Chrysanthemums*, plant cuttings, etc. ; dress borders assiduously. *Edgings* trim ; plant. *Fibrous-rooted Perennials* propagate by slips, parting roots, etc. *Fork* over vacant compartments. *Grass* mow and roll ; sow. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Gurnsey Lillies* pot. *Heart's Ease*, plant cuttings ; trim old. *Hedges* clip. *Mignonette* sow in pots to shelter in frames. *Pipings of Pinks*, etc., plant out for blooming. *Polyanthuses* plant. *Ranunculus* plant. *Seedlings* plant out. *Seeds* gather as ripe. *Transplant Perennials*. *Tuberous-rooted* plants transplant. *Turf* lay.

### OCTOBER.

*Anemones* plant. *Annuals*, done flowering, pull up ; sow hardy. *Auriculus* move to sunny shelter ; protect from rain and snow ; remove dead leaves, slip. *Bulbous Roots* plant ; those in flower protect ; place in water glasses. *Carnation* layers plant in pots. *Chrysanthemum* cuttings, finish planting. *Climbers* plant. *Compost* prepare. *Cuttings* plant. *Dahlias* protect in flower ; begin to take up roots to dry and store as the leaves decay. *Edgings*

trim. *Evergreens* plant, trim. *Fibrous-rooted* plants transplant where required; divide roots. *Grass* mow and roll. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Green-house* plants remove from borders to the house. *Hedges* trim, plant, splash. *Hoe* and *Rake* as required. *Layers* make; they will have to remain twelve months. *Leaves* gather as they fall, and store for composts. *Mignonette* shelter. *Pipings* of *Pinks*, etc., finish planting to remain. *Planting* generally may be done. *Potting* perform as required; dress old potted plants. *Primulas*, all this genus (*Polyanthus*, etc.,) may be propagated by slips. *Prune* generally. *Ranunculus* plant. *Seedlings* shelter. *Seeds*, finish gathering. *Suckers* remove and plant out. *Trench* vacant ground. *Tuberous-rooted* plants insert, especially *Peonies*. *Turf* may be laid.

### NOVEMBER.

*Anemones* plant, if not done in October. *Auriculus* shelter. *Bulbous Roots* finish planting in dry weather; cover beds with mats, etc., in bad weather; pot for forcing. *Carnation* layers, potted, shelter; finish planting. *Climbers*, as *Ivy*, *Clematis*, etc., plant and train against walls. *Composts* prepare. *Dahlias* take up after the first frost; dry and store under sand, where the temperature keeps about 40 degrees. *Dressing* the borders is now the chief occupation. *Edgings* plant. *Evergreens* finish planting; finish layering. *Fibrous-rooted* plants finish dividing and planting. *Fork* over borders, shrubberies, etc. *Grass* roll; keep free from leaves. *Gravel* weed, sweep and roll. *Hedges* plant, clip, splash. *Hoeing* and raking are the chief operations. *Hyacinths*, etc., place in water-glasses; put for forcing. *Mulch* round shrubs lately planted. *Leaves* collect for compost. *Plant* Perennials and Biennials. *Planting* perform generally. *Potted Shrubs* plunge in the earth of a well-sheltered border. *Pot plants* for forcing, as *Roses*, *Carnations*, etc. *Prune Shrubs* generally. *Ranunculus* plant, if not done in October. *Seedlings* in boxes remove to a warm situation. *Shrubs* of all kinds plant; stake them as a support against boisterous winds. *Suckers* from *Roses* and other shrubs separate and plant. *Tulips*, finish main planting. *Turf* may be laid.

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## Horticultural Implements & Tools

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FORCING GLASSES, &c.

[From the Texas Almanac for 1869, a Statistical Publication of 230 pages.]

### Landreths' Rural Register, 1869.

JUST as we are about to close the last pages of THE TEXAS ALMANAC, we have received a copy of this modest, unpretending, but useful Annual, published by D. Landreth & Son, of Philadelphia, and distributed without charge among their customers and correspondents.

"There is no end to the writing of books," some one has said ; but of the vast number, alas how many are there which fall still-born from the press, without interest enough to secure perusal, or, if read, profitless to the reader ! Then, again, on the contrary, good ones abound on science, on art, on politics, on religion, on medicine, and metaphysics, and information on such topics is within the reach of all ; and yet, strange as it may seem, on gardening, considered as an art, which interests so very large a proportion of our people, and comes to the hearth-stone and daily wants of every rural homestead in the land, what a deficiency appears ! Ride with us through the greater portion of the South, so blessed by soil and climate as to produce, with a tithe of the labor required in other lands, all which skill and energy elsewhere combined produce, and witness the dearth of culinary vegetables—seldom in profusion as to quantity, still more seldom as to variety and quality. We therefore hail with satisfaction this most praiseworthy effort to popularize a delightful as well as most useful art. We are, of course, aware there are voluminous publications on the subject ; but the one we are now reviewing comes home to every man's door ; without money and without price. Within its sixty-four pages is a monthly calendar, telling us of the seeds to be sown, the sorts of each kind or variety best suited to the several latitudes and seasons, the work necessary to be done to secure desired ends ; then we have brief descriptions of the more important

vegetables, and comparisons of the relative worth of varieties of the same class. There is an interesting article on "Climatic Influences," showing the power of climate on the growth of certain vegetables. There are remarks, also, on gardening at the South for the Northern markets. We of Texas are perhaps too remote to take advantage of some of the suggestions under this head; but they cannot fail to be of service to others more favorably located for this branch of industry.

The life-long and inherited experience of the Messrs. Landreth on the several topics which they discuss, gives their words more than ordinary weight. They speak practically, enforced as they are by six hundred acres under their personal supervision. On a visit to Philadelphia, during the past autumn, we stopped for a few hours at Bristol, to view the estate at Bloomsdale, the noted Seed Farm of the Landreths. Many years had elapsed since our former visit, within which interval it was evident *progress* had been the emphatic watchword. The buildings had grown to a village. There were spacious barns, numerous stately structures of uniform architectural design, for drying the crops as gathered hum and seed; storhouses for the preservation of the products; workshops, so to speak, where the seeds are measured, put into little paper bags, ready labeled, tied into convenient packages, and made ready for wholesale customers—the druggists and storkeepers of the Union. There were portable steam-engines, which admitted of movement from point to point, for threshing and cleaning; mills, for grinding fertilizers and stock food; a blacksmith, carpenter and wheelwright shop; in short, every appliance which might be looked for in an incorporated or government institution. There were also neat cottages for the workmen, each with its garden of vegetables and flowers; a score or two of mules worth the price of carriage horses; Devon oxen, for draught; and thorough-bred Alderney cows for the family dairy. The season was too far advanced on the occasion of our visit, to see the crops to advan-

tage—some had been already harvested, others were roots destined for next season's seeding. We, however, spent a few hours riding over the grounds. To convey an idea of their appearance, let the reader imagine a well-planned family garden, laid out in parallel lines, with walks between; across the parallelograms are planted the several kinds of vegetables which go to make up a well-stocked kitchen garden, each in its true proportion, neatly tilled and cared for; imagine, then, this plot of ground, distended and expanded to five hundred acres, without an intervening fence, and he will have a conception of the estate of Bloomsdale.

For twenty years our lot has been identical with that of Texas; we feel the deepest interest in all which concerns her welfare, and we would gladly aid, to the full extent of our ability, in the development of her resources. First among such are, doubtless, the products of the soil, and hence we are anxious to commend to the attention of our people whatever tends to that end. We cannot, perhaps, close this article more appropriately than by reprinting the final words of the *Rural Register* in the Calendar for December.

"With the 'before-handed' farmer, the present month admits of time to look back upon the past, examine the present condition of affairs, and plan the future; all this he can do, and find time beside for family enjoyments, for the entertainment of friends at his own cheerful fireside, or the participation in similar pleasures at others' homesteads. In these social enjoyments consists a part of the charm of rural life; they are the out-pourings, the gushing of good feeling, as contrasted with artificial city life, where the card is made to represent the countenance, and a call within prescribed hours is the expression of friendship!

"Our own labor too—a labor of love—in the compilation of this little pamphlet, likewise draws to a close. Starting with the incoming year of '69, the reader and ourselves have jogged along, holding pleasant chitchat; it may be hoped pleasant

to each : now stopping to discuss some little point in husbandry or gardening, then moving onward to another resting place in the journey, where we halted to confer together upon some topic of present interest. Thus pleasantly engaged, we have reached the close of another eventful year. On its review let each of us determine to amend our practice (we are not discussing morals), endeavor to turn our time to the best account ; plow deeply where deep plowing is desirable, manure freely, till promptly, and thus make two blades grow where but one now grows ; but, above all, let us cultivate and cherish family affections, make the dear spot called home the centre of our joys, the very heart-core of our love ; and as a means to incite that love in others, gather round our homestead all that is cheerful and enticing--sweet flowers, beautiful trees, good books, musical instruments, social enjoyments. Thus, whilst our children are insensibly screened from danger, they are improving in mind, and being prepared to fill the high and important positions in life, to which an American farmer's sons and daughters may justly aspire."





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**PHILADELPHIA.**

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**BLOOMSDALE,**

THE SEED FARM,

EMBRACING 500 ACRES IN ONE TRACT,

BRISTOL, PA.

— 11 —

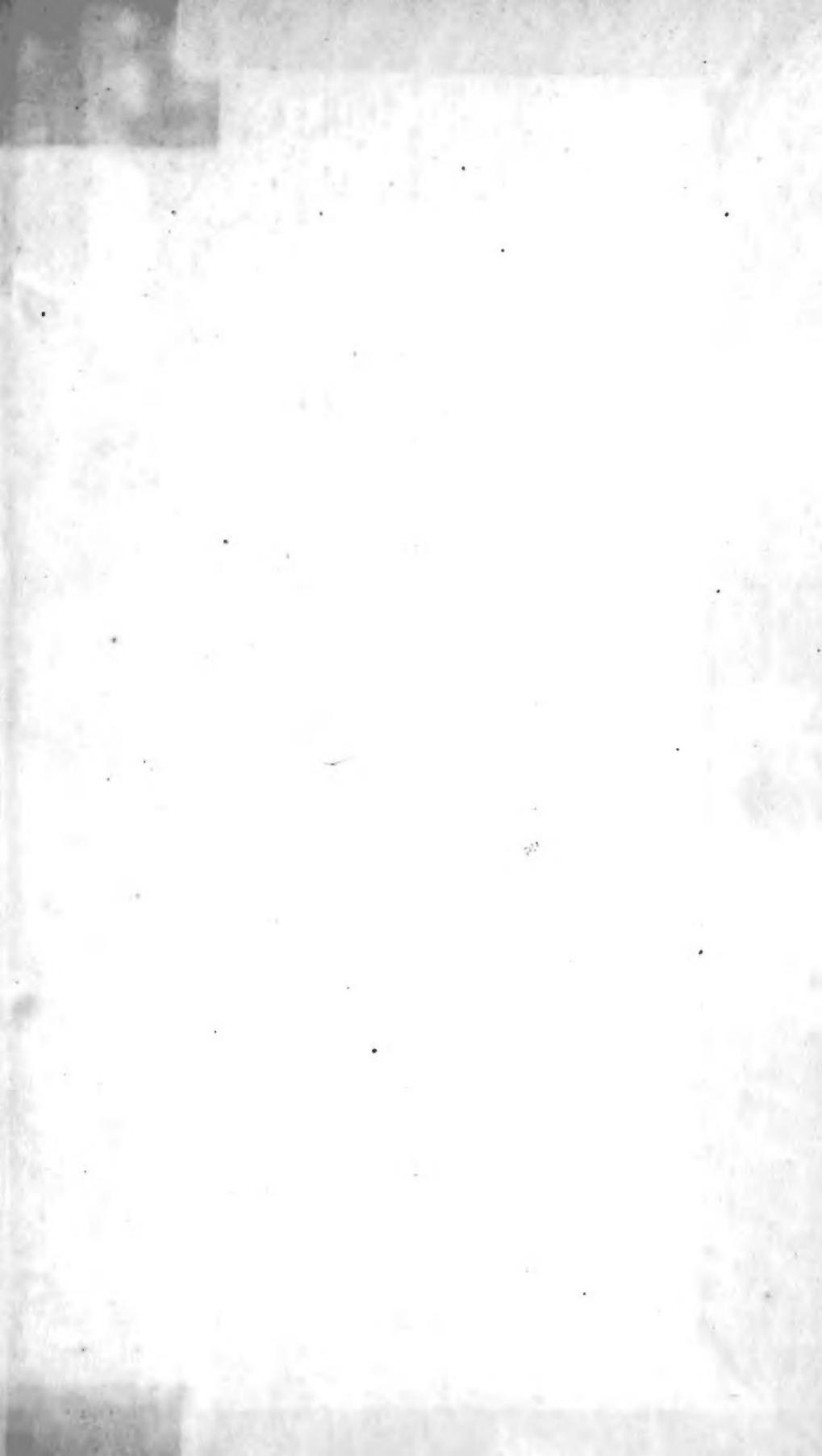












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